

BROWN & COMPANY

Extra Big Bargains This Week

MEN'S SUITS—All wool, silk and mohair Suits, \$12.50 and \$15.00 values, special price	\$9.75
MEN'S SUMMER SUITS—In the light shades, extra good, \$10.00 values, special price	\$6.95
LADIES' WAISTS—Big lot of Ladies' Waists in silk and lingerie, \$1.25 values, special price	85c
FETTICOATS—Big lot of embroidery Petticoats, full width; the kind we have been selling at \$1.50, special	98c
LADIES' GOWNS—Ladies' 50c and 65c Gowns, special this week	39c
PRINCESS SLIPS—Big lot of Princess Slips in white and all colors, \$1 and \$1.25 values, special price this week	69c
CREPE DE CHINE WAISTS—Ladies' Crepe de Chine Waists which we have been selling at \$2.00, special price this week	\$1.35
LADIES' WAISTS—In silk and Crepe de Chine, the \$1.50 kind, special this week, price	\$1.75
LADIES' SILK PRINCESS SLIPS—in pink and blue, \$2.50 values, special this week	\$1.95
PRINCESS SLIPS—One lot which we have been selling at \$2.00, special price	98c
LADIES' GOWNS—Which we have been selling at \$1.50, special price this week	\$1.15
LADIES' \$1.50 WAISTS—Special price this week	\$2.50
MEN'S \$1.50 CAPS—All styles and colors, special price	98c
MEN'S UNION SUITS—One lot of men's Poros-Kait union suits, \$1.00 value, special price	65c
BOYS' UNDERWEAR—One lot of Boys' underwear, 25c values, special price	15c
PERCALES—Big set of 37-inch Percalles, all colors, worth 7.1-2 to 8.1-3 cents, price	6c
LADIES' VESTS—Regular 12 1-2c values, special price	8 1/3c
HOUSE DRESSES—Ladies' House dresses, \$1.00 and \$1.25 values, special price	79c
MISLINE—36 inches wide, all colors, regular \$1.00 grade, special price per yard	75c
CREPE DE CHINE—45-inch Crepe de Chine, all colors, \$1.50 grade, price per yard	\$1.00
MEN'S STRAW HATS—One lot of men's Straw Hats, regular \$1.50 values, special price	98c
LADIES' DRESSES—Fine lot of Ladies' Dresses, \$2.00 values, special price	\$1.65
MEN'S SHIRTS—Fine lot of \$1.00 Shirts, soft collar all colors, and sizes, special price	79c
LADIES' SUITS \$2.00—Special price, your choice	\$11.85

Hundreds of bargains which we do not have room to mention--a visit will convince you. The cash store where your money buys the most.

BROWN & COMPANY

DURANT, OKLAHOMA.

TELEPHONE 38

FARM COLUMN

APPROXIMATE TIME REQUIRED TO RAISE VEGETABLES

(Taken from the Farmers' Bulletin, No. 255, U. S. D. A.)

Kind of Vegetable	Ready for Table
Asparagus, from seed	3 to 4 years
Asparagus, from plants	1 to 2 years
Beans, bush	40 to 45 days
Beans, pole	50 to 55 days
Beets	60 to 65 days
Cabbages, early	50 to 100 days
Carrot	50 to 100 days
Cauliflower	100 to 120 days
Celery	120 to 150 days
Corn, sweet	60 to 90 days
Cucumber	40 to 60 days
Egg Plant	100 to 120 days
Bitternash	1 to 2 years
Lettuce	60 to 90 days and spring seasons

LAND LIKELY TO DRIFT

2. Spring planting should be delayed until the season of high winds has passed and the soil has become sufficiently warm to cause quick germination of seed and a rapid growth of the young plants.

3. All cultivated crops should be planted in the bottom of little furrows, and wherever practicable the rows should run east and west or at right angles with the direction of the prevailing winds.

4. The first and second cultivations should be done with the sled disk cultivator or tools of a type that do not tear down the ridges, and in that manner deprive too soon the young plants of their protection.

5. The cultivation of row crops should stop early enough to permit the sand to become covered with a bunch of crabgrass or weeds to protect it from the winter and spring winds.

6. If there is any doubt about a volunteer crop of grass coming after the last cultivation, Colorado grass should be sown before the last cultivation to insure necessary surface protection.

7. Blowing soils should not be pastured too heavily during the winter and spring, as the tramping puts the surface in condition to blow.

8. Wheat, winter barley or rye should not be sown on blowing soils unless there is a sufficient growth of grass or trash for surface protection.

9. A stand of alfalfa may be secured on light sandy soils if it can have surface protection from the wind while young, and the soil is made fertile by heavy applications of stable manure.

10. If properly handled a great variety of profitable crops may be grown on light, sandy land with very little labor.

—W. D. Bentley.

TO PREVENT BLACK ROT

1. Sweet potato patches should be located on land free from the disease. This usually means land which has

not been planted to sweet potato for some years.

2. The seed potatoes used for producing slips must be free from the disease. Healthy root must be secured on the market, or else it must be raised from vine cuttings.

3. The propagating bed must be kept free from the disease. This means cleaning up the bed and hauling in fresh, uncontaminated soil.

4. The storage house, if it has been used for storing sweet potatoes, affected with black rot, must be cleaned and disinfected.

—C. D. Learn, of A. M. College

FARMERS' CLUBS

During the year the county farm agents have assisted in the organization of 190 Farmers' Clubs or associations for community improvement and cooperation, with a total membership of 8,224.

CROP PROSPECTS GOOD

County Farm Agent Fash reports everything in good shape with the farming interests except some new fields of oats that were not planted correctly and as a result they are now fields of rag weeds. Wheat in most cases is now heading nicely and bids fair to make a good yield. Sudan grass is generally making good headway and looks good. Chas. R. Allen has one hundred acres of the grass on his farm east of Durant to raise feed for his ever-increasing herds of cattle, horses, hogs, sheep and goats. Mr. Allen, according to Mr. Fash, is also raising other varieties of feed stuff, such as fescuit, kafir corn, peanuts, corn, sorghum, and 100 acres of good wheat, and a large field of oats.

COTTON ACREAGE

In the campaign to decrease the acreage to be planted to cotton in the year 1915, the farm agents of the state, instead of trying to induce cotton farmers to agree to cut their cotton acreage, have worked to increase the acreage planted to wheat, oats and other winter and spring planted crops. The agents estimate that there was an average of 94 per cent increase in the acreage sown to small grain in their respective counties over last year.

TO FILL WASH PLACES ON LAND

A successful farmer of this county gives the following as the way in which he checks wash places on his land: Where the wash has been allowed to run long enough to make a ditch from a foot up in depth, about every fifty or one hundred feet place a heavy pole across the ditch; then drive stakes down on the up side of the cross poles; the banked wash will bank up the soil behind these barriers and the ditch will fill up gradually, the time needed to fill it depending upon the depth and width of the ditch.

UTILIZING THE WASTE

What becomes of the unused parts of the "individual" bars of soap furnished in hotels, restaurants, and other public places to guests? There is always a fresh bar in its paper wrapper for every newcomer. They are collected, melted, and sterilized by the heat, and made over into new bars for every housewife. Housewives may do the same thing with soap fragments which collect about the house.

Report of the Condition of the

FARMERS STATE BANK

of Mead, Oklahoma, May 19th, 1915.

Resources	
Loans and Discounts	\$22,517.67
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	342.58
Banking House	1,098.61
Furniture and Fixtures	1,147.58
Due from Banks	2,229.14
Checks and Other Cash Items	542.47
Cash in Bank	1,073.57
Security with Banking Board	500.00
Total	\$56,897.58

Liabilities	
Capital Stock Paid In	\$15,000.00
Surplus Fund	500.00
Undivided Profits, Less Expenses and Taxes Paid	1,612.76
Individual Deposits Subject to Check	22,250.68
Due to Banks	50.13
Individual Deposits Subject to Check	17,244.87
Time Certificates of Deposit	10,284.20
Cashier's Checks Outstanding	189.92
Bills Payable	7,000.00
Total	\$56,897.58

Report of the Condition of the

FIRST STATE BANK

of Durant, Oklahoma, May 19th, 1915.

Resources	
Loans and Discounts	\$45,806.15
Warrants, etc.	372.58
Furniture and Fixtures	2,000.00
Other Real Estate Owned	150.00
Due from Banks	3,463.23
Exchanges for Clearing House	284.40
Securities with State Banking Board	1,000.00
Cash in Bank	2,812.14
Total	\$56,897.58

Liabilities	
Capital Stock Paid In	\$15,000.00
Surplus Fund	500.00
Undivided Profits, Less Expenses and Taxes Paid	1,612.76
Individual Deposits Subject to Check	22,250.68
Time Certificates of Deposit	10,284.20
Cashier's Checks Outstanding	189.92
Bills Payable	7,000.00
Total	\$56,897.58

State of Oklahoma, County of Bryan, ss:

I, Dee Stubbs, cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief, so help me God. Dee Stubbs, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of May, 1915.

(Seal) John G. McAllister,

Notary Public.

My commission expires Jan. 25, 1916.

Correct—Attest:

George Farris, Green Thompson, Directors.

—John G. McAllister, Notary Public.

Elzie Floyd, Notary Public.

Mr. commission expires Nov. 18, 1918

Correct—Attest:

Gee H. Pruitt, Gus Holmes, Directors.

CROPS NOT AFFECTION BY MOON

Scientists are now convinced that the moon has no more influence on crops than it has upon the temperature or the amount of rain or the winds or any other weather element. The growth of plants depends upon the amount of food in the soil and in the air that is available for them and upon temperature, light, and moisture. The moon obviously does not affect the character of the soil in any way, neither does it affect the composition of the atmosphere. The only remaining way in which it could affect plant growth, therefore, is by its light. Recent experiments, however, show that full daylight is about 600,000 times brighter than full moonlight, yet when a plant gets 1-10th part of normal daylight it thrives little better than in absolute darkness. If 1-10th part of normal daylight is thus too little to stimulate a plant, it seems quite certain that a 600,000th part cannot have any effect at all. It is therefore a mere waste of time to think about the moon in connection with the planting of crops. The moon, say the scientists, has nothing more to do with this than it has to do with the building of fences, the time for killing hogs, or any other of the innumerable things over which it was once supposed to exert a strong influence.—News Letter, United States Department of Agriculture.

Have you tried the new treatment for your catarrhal deafness? If not, see Dr. Butin, over Perkins Bros. Co.—Advertisement.

Perkins Bros. COMPANY